

# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित  
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No. 8] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1976 (PHALGUNA 2, 1897)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

## भाग III—खण्ड 2

### PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस

[ Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs ]

THE PATENT OFFICE  
PATENTS & DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 21st February 1976

#### CORRIGENDA

In the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 6th April, 1974 in page 205, column 2 under the heading "Cessation of Patents"—

"delete No. 129821"

#### APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD OFFICE.

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

15th January, 1976

86/Cal/76. Hydrocarbon Research, Inc. Process for drying coal in hot oil slurry.

87/Cal/76. Interlox Chemicals Limited. Epoxidation. (February 4, 1975).

88/Cal/76. Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Offset keying technique for segregation phase comparison relaying.

89/Cal/76. Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Time division multiplex system for a segregated phase comparison relay system.

90/Cal/76. Crucible S. A. The solvation of coal.  
467GI/75

91/Cal/76. Bayer Aktiengesellschaft. Hydrogenation catalyst.

92/Cal/76. Metallgesellschaft A. G. Electrolytic cell.

93/Cal/76. Institut Neftekhimicheskikh Professov Imeni Akademika Ju. G. Mamedaliev Baku. Process for producing gasoline.

16th January, 1976

94/Cal/76. Weltap Limited. Dispenser closure. (February 7, 1975).

95/Cal/76. Secheron Soudure S. A. Methods and devices for cutting, eroding, welding and depositing metallic and non-metallic materials by means of an electric arc.

96/Cal/76. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. An improved method for preparing pigmented polyesters.

97/Cal/76. Ganz Vilamossagi Muevek. Rotary electric machine.

17th January, 1976

98/Cal/76. Chinoin Gyogyszer Es Vegyeszeti Termek Gyara RT. New metabolic composition. [Divisional date May 22, 1973].

19th January, 1976

99/Cal/76. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to electrochemical oxidation of ortho toluene sulphonamide to saccharin.

100/Cal/76. Prerovske Strojirny, Narodni Podnik. Method of cooling granulous materials by a gaseous medium in a counter-current heat exchange and apparatus for performing this method.

101/Cal/76. Toyama Chemical Co., Ltd. Novel cephalosporins and process for producing the same.

102/Cal/76. Schlumberger Overseas S. A. Method and apparatus for measuring the density of formations traversed by a borehole.

103/Cal/76. Ireco Chemicals. Blasting Composition containing calcium nitrate and sulfur.

104/Cal/76. J. C. Oberl. Apparatus for generating aerosols of solid particles particularly inhalable vaccines and container used as syringe adaptable to such an apparatus.

20th January, 1976

105/Cal/76. Sri Promod Ranjan Roy, & Sri Pradeep Ghosh. Device for measuring tensile strength or compression load.

106/Cal/76. J. P. Gupta, K. Vijayraghavan & Dr. Jagdish Lal. High Efficiency Rotating disc blood oxygenator.

107/Cal/76. Chittaranjan Chakraborty. Hydraulic fail-safe device to be used with automobile hydraulic brakes.

108/Cal/76. Diamond shamrock corporation. Production of alkali metal carbonates in a membrane cell.

109/Cal/76. W. Eirich & G. Eirich. Pulverising apparatus with a toothed disc.

110/Cal/76. Chemical Fabrics Corporation. Process for coating fiberglass with polytetrafluoroethylene.

111/Cal/76. E. I. Du Nemours and Company. Process for preparation of novel 6-amino-S-triazine diones. [Divisional date April 26, 1973].

112/Cal/76. Sulzer Brothers Limited. A means for supporting a displaceable mass on a stationary frame. (April 28, 1975).

113/Cal/76. Telefonaktiebolaget L. M. Ericsson. Apparatus for clock signal distribution.

21st January, 1976

114/Cal/76. R. Vaidyanathaswamy, K. Muthuswamy, D. Devaprabhakara and J. Lal. Improvement in the Preparation of Chloroform-d<sup>3</sup>.

115/Cal/76. Bureau BBR Ltd., Upset head at a high-strength tension wire and method for the production thereof.

116/Cal/76. Westinghouse electric corporation. Low-voltage circuit-breaker having small contact separation and small gap between cooperating parallel-arranged arcing-rails.

117/Cal/76. Fritz traber. Demountable arresting device.

118/Cal/76. V. A. Belyaev, & V. L. Rudkovsky. Process for producing isoprene.

119/Cal/76. American Home Products Corporation. A process for preparing benzylamine derivatives. [Divisional Date July 30, 1973].

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE  
(BOMBAY BRANCH).

3rd January, 1976

1/Bom/76. S. G. Bonde and A. V. Chaudhari. Combination chuck.

6th January, 1976

2/Bom/76. V. T. Prabhu and W. P. Telang. A twin projector.

3/Bom/76. Chemal Engineers. Improved bulk liquid dispenser.

7th January, 1976

4/Bom/76. A. G. Atlaswala. Shuttle-less loom.

5/Bom/76. B. H. Bachkaniwala. Improved traverse gear box assembly for upwister winding machines used in synthetic filament yarn industry.

6/Bom/76. Indian Oil Corporation Limited. Improved kerosene wick stove.

7/Bom/76. Dr. B. B. Paul. Continuous vacuum pan for sugar industry.

8/Bom/76. N. S. Bathena. Automatic, continuous, horizontal compressive block moulding/casting process and machinery therefor.

8th January, 1976

9/Bom/76. Mr. H. M. Amin and R. N. Jadhav. Hare ghar ganti of metallic that is without amourey stodes.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE  
(MADRAS BRANCH).

12th January, 1976

6/Mas/76. M/s. K. S. Seetharamiah & Sons. Batch-O-Mati centrifugal extractor.

14th January, 1976

7/Mas/76. K. G. R. Nair. Reducing the expenditure on fue for I. C. engines (petrol, diesel etc.).

8/Mas/76. K. G. R. Nair. The medicinal cure of cancer disease.

9/Mas/76. Water Development Society. An equipment for drilling the bore wells.

16th January, 1976

10/Mas/76. B. A. Kumar. Device to apply radial pressure to the inner walls of a cylinder by means of winding spring.

ALTERATION OF DATE

138551.—Ante-dated to 2nd February, 1972.  
1662/Cal/74.

138552.—Ante-dated to 11th February, 1969.  
1205/Cal/75.

138553.—Ante-dated to 11th February, 1969.  
612/Cal/75.

138556.—Ante-dated to 2nd May, 1962.  
2772/Cal/73.

138562.—Ante-dated to 18th May, 1970.  
1578/Cal/74.

138572.—Post-dated to 9th May, 1973.  
347/Cal/73.

138573.—Post-dated to 7th May, 1973.  
348/Cal/73.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in opposing the grant of patents on any of the applications concerned, may, at any time within four months of the date of this issue

or within such further period not exceeding one month applied for on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months, give notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office as indicated in respect of each such application, on the prescribed form 15, of such opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 36 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8, Kiran Sankar Roy Road, Calcutta, in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2 (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with photo copies of the drawings, if any, can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 129-G. I.C. B-21C—23/01. 138529.

A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A STEEL COMPONENT HAVING A HEAD PART AND A HOLLOW SHANK PART.

THE LUCAS ELECTRICAL COMPANY LIMITED, OF WELL STREET, BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

Application No. 503/Cal/73 filed March 7, 1973.

Convention date March 28, 1972 (14410/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 9 Claims.

A method of manufacturing a steel component having a head part and a hollow shank part, including the steps of :

- (a) starting with a steel slug and positioning the slug in a die cavity so that one end of the slug is received in a narrow portion of the die cavity and engages a first punch defining the shape of the bore in the hollow shank part of the component, and so that the other end of the slug extends into a wide portion of the die cavity and engages a second punch projecting into said wide portion, said narrow portion of the die cavity defining the shape of the shank part of the finished component,
- (b) causing said first and second punches to undergo relative movement towards each other so that the first punch enters said one end of the slug to produce the required bore for the shank part of the component and causes metal to flow towards the other end of the slug, said wide portion of the die cavity being so shaped that said metal tends to flow into said wide portion, but the volume of the space defined between the slug, the second punch and the wall of the wide portion being arranged so that the metal does not completely fill said space, and the arrangement also being such that the region of said one end of the slug surrounding the first punch moves relative to the first punch until said region is held against further movement by an abutment surrounding the first punch, and then causing the first punch and the abutment to move relative to the die cavity so compress the shaped slug between the second punch and the first punch, and between the second punch and the abutment.

CLASS 127-G. I.C. G05g 9/08. 138530.

VARIABLE SPEED BI-DIRECTIONAL CONTROL MECHANISM.

USS ENGINEERS AND CONSULTANTS, INC., OF 600 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 466/Cal/73 filed March 2, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 5 Claims.

A control apparatus for a variable speed reversible drive operatively connected with a carriage of a machine for propelling the carriage in either of two directions, said control apparatus comprising: a rotatable shaft, a centering cam rotatable by said shaft having two shoulders arranged symmetrically around the axis of the cam, biasing means bearing against each of said shoulders to maintain said cam and shaft in a predetermined position when the control apparatus is inoperative, means for rotating said shaft in both directions from said predetermined position, means operable by movement of said shaft in one direction to cause movement of said carriage in one direction, means operable by movement of said shaft in the opposite direction to cause movement of said carriage in the opposite direction, and means operable by movement of said shaft in each direction to vary the speed of movement of said carriage.

CLASS 101-H. I.C. E02b, 5/08. 138531.

IMPROVEMENT IN OR RELATING TO PRE-CAST CROSS REGULATORS OR DIVISION BOXES FOR REGULATING THE WATER FLOW IN A MINOR CANAL BRANCHING OUT INTO TWO OR MORE DISTRIBUTORIES.

MIT-N-MIR, OF CHANDRADEEP APARTMENT, RANGILDAS MEHTA SHERI NAKA, GOPIPURA, SURAT-2, GUJARAT, INDIA.

Application No. 24/BOM/73, filed January 15, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

#### 2 Claims.

A pre-cast prefabricated, prestressed concrete structure forming a cross regulator or division box for regulating the water flow from upstream canal to three distributories which consists of a prism-like structure formed from pre-cast concrete having an upstream trough 8A and three openings leading to downstream troughs 8B, 8C, 8D wherein.

(a) each said opening is provided with slidably mounted shutter gate 5A, 5B, 5C within a pair of guide rails (4A-4B, 4C-4C or 4B-4A) for controlling and distributing water in three different directions, and

(b) the four corners of the said prism-like structure are provided with integrally formed extension panels (3A, 3A, 3B, 3B) forming counterforts for supporting the earth work 9 of the canal or distributories, and

(c) the said prism-like structure is formed from two sections, each said section comprising a monolithic unit consisting of a front panel 10 with a pipe hole 6 near its lower middle and a pair of guide rails 4A-4B on either sides of the said pipe hole with a shutter gate 5C slidably mounted within said guide rails and the two free ends of the said front panel 10 being bent and extended outwardly at an angle inclined to said front panel to form counterforts 3A, 3B the bottom ends of which counterforts being further extended outwardly to form counterforts 3E, 3E and the top two ends of the front panel 10 being extended upwardly, to form two columns 3C, 3D wherein one column 3C is provided with a vertically extending guide rail 4C at the near surface.

CLASS 179A. I.C. B65d 51/24. 138532.

A DEVICE FOR OPENING THE LID OF A TIN CAN.

SATYAMANGALAM VENKATARAMANAN NARAYANAN, OF NO. 20, KALIDAS ROAD, RAMNAGAR, COIMBATORE-9, TAMIL NADU, INDIA.

Application No. 23/Mas/73 filed February 24, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Madras Branch.

16 Claims.

A device (a) for opening the lid of a tin-can; (b) forming part of the can; (c) comprising a lever which oscillates about a fulcrum-pin fixed on it rigidly and perpendicularly to the plane of its oscillation and (d) fitted over the top of the tin-can.

CLASS 153, I.C. B 24b.

138533.

#### VARIABLE DRESSER FOR GRINDING WHEEL.

KANTILAL BABURAO GHOSALE, OF 1441 OLD, 1697 NEW SHUKRAWAR PETH, POONA-2. MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 1354/72 filed September 7, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

5 Claims.

A variable dresser for grinding wheel, used for dressing the grinding wheel by any side without disturbing the work set up, can be adjusted to required variable height above magnetic table or above the table of grinding machine by swivelling the arm through semicircular elongated through slot, and diamond can be set at any required angular position by swivelling the diamond holder hemispherical universally as diamond is mounted on ball ended holder it can be swivelled to any required angle between 0° to 90° in vertical plane as vertical slot is cut in retainer and diamond holder is housed in retainer and further retainer can be rotated around the axis of its own through 360° in horizontal plane and so the variable dresser can be clamped at required height and position for dressing the grinding wheel.

CLASS 15B+D & 127-I. I.C.F16b 1/00, F16c 43/00.

138534.

#### MOUNTING CONSTRUCTION FOR CLAMPING A MACHINE ELEMENT TO A MOUNTING SURFACE.

FMC CORPORATION, OF 1105 COLEMAN AVENUE, BOX 760, SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 84/Cal/73 filed January 11, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A mounting construction for clamping a machine element to a mounting surface, said machine element having a surface in facing relation to said mounting surface, a resilient sleeve member having a skirt portion for insertion between said machine element surface and said mounting surface to clamp said machine element to said mounting surface, said skirt portion having a tapered surface for engagement with said machine element surface, said machine element surface and said surface of said sleeve member skirt portion having conformations normally holding said machine element and sleeve member in assembled relationship when said sleeve member is relaxed, to prevent inadvertent separation of said machine element and said sleeve member when not clamped on said mounting surface, the conformation on one of said surfaces comprising a projection and the conformation on the other of said surfaces comprising a cavity, said cavity extending a greater axial distance than said projection to permit relative linear axial movement between said sleeve member and said machine element.

CLASS 25A+B+D. I.C. B28b 1/04, 1/08, 1/10, 3/00, 3/02, 3/04. 138535.

#### A METHOD FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF REFRACTORY BRICKS.

PRABHAS RANJAN CHAKI, OF 4/3E ORIENT ROW, CALCUTTA-17, STATE OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 315/Cal/73 filed February 13, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims. No drawings.

A method for the manufacture of refractory bricks for effecting high compaction of the brick mixture in the mould to reduce porosity avoid lamination and to have high brick density in which the compaction is effected in two steps i.e.

- (i) applying low pressure followed by
- (ii) high pressure characterised in that in the said step (i) a relatively low pressure than in the conventional practice is applied on the brick mixture in the mould and simultaneously the mould is given vibrations or jolting.

CLASS 67C. I.C. HO1n 15/02, 21/58.

138536.

#### SEQUENCE DETECTOR CIRCUIT.

EMHART CORPORATION, OF 950 COTTAGE GROVE ROAD, BLOOMFIELD, CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 501/Cal/73 filed March 7, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

Sequence detector circuit having first and second electro-mechanical transducers capable of producing first and second output signals which are similar to one another in response to the longitudinal movement of an object past these transducers in sequence, said transducers being longitudinally spaced less than the minimum girth of the objects to be detected, comprising logic circuit means for accepting the sequential output signals and producing pulses coincident with the leading edge of said second output signal and the trailing edge of said first output signal, said logic circuit further including flip flop means which is set by said leading edge pulse and reset by said trailing edge pulse whereby an output pulse (OUT) is generated each time that an object passes said transducers regardless of the spacing between successive objects passing said transducers.

CLASS 33A. I.C. B22d 11/06.

138537.

#### CONTINUOUS CASTING.

THOMAS WILLIAM GARLICK, OF 4 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1, ENGLAND.

Application No. 510/Cal/73 filed March 8, 1973.

Convention date March 10, 1972 (11334/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20 Claims.

A method of preparing anodes in quantity for use in the process of electrolytically refining metal which comprises continuously casting a metal strip in a casting region defined by a moving endless belt constituting a supporting surface for molten metal and two laterally spaced moving edge dams, positioned immediately above the belt in such a way that longitudinally spaced suspension means are formed in opposite side edges of the strip as the strip is continuously cast and cutting the cast strip to form anode lengths, each of which has suspension means on each of its side edges.

CLASS 47C. I.C. C10b 39/08.

138538.

COKE QUENCH TOWER.

DR. C. OTTO &amp; COMP. GMBH., OF 4630 BOCHUM, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 698/Cal/73 filed March 27, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A coke quench tower having baffles in its upper regions which reduce the cross-section of the tower, and are provided with spraying devices, characterised in that the baffles comprise flat or angle rails pivoted on their longitudinal axes, and extending across the path of the rising vapours thus to divert the same.

CLASS 64B<sub>1</sub> & 69B. I.C.-HO1r 9/10.

138539.

TERMINAL MEMBER FOR CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 745/Cal/73 filed April 2, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

A terminal structure comprising a conductive block having a front, a rear, and opposite ends, two parallel conductor-receiving openings extending into said block from one toward the other of said opposite ends thereof and spaced apart in a direction from the front toward the rear of the block, two connector-receiving openings extending into said block from the front thereof and each communicating with one of the conductor-receiving openings, and connectors each associated with one of the connector-receiving openings, characterized in that the one of said connector-receiving openings which communicates with the conductor-receiving opening located more distant from the front of the block is displaced relative to the other connector-receiving opening in a direction toward said other end of the block, and the longitudinal axes of the conductor-receiving openings are located on opposite sides of a plane extending parallel to said longitudinal axes and generally in the same direction as said one connector-receiving openings.

CLASS 9D. I.C.-C22C 39/14, C22C 39/20, C22C 39/36, C22C 39/26, C22C 39/54.

138540.

A METHOD OF MAKING A STEEL.

UGINE ACIERS, OF 10 RUE DU GENERAL FOY, PARIS, FRANCE.

Application No. 912/Cal/73 filed April 18, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

A method for making a steel which, after having been cemented quenched and tempered, will present improved resistance to heavy fatigue stresses, consisting essentially in preparing a steel having the following analysis by weight :

C 0.10 to 0.25%

Si 0.20 to 0.50%

Mn 0.20 to 3%

Cr and optionally at least one of the elements chosen from Mo, V and W, 0.30 to 3%, the Cr content being at least 0.30% N from 0.015% to the limit of solubility of this element under the conditions of manufacture and casting at the solidification temperature of steel Ni up to 5% Fe and impurities the remainder.

CLASS 116G. I.C.-B42f 17/00, 19/00.

138541.

DEVICE FOR AIDING THE STACKING OF DOCUMENTS.

BURROUGHS CORPORATION, AT SECOND AVENUE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48232, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 928/Cal/73 filed April 19, 1973.

Convention date February 1, 1973/(5068/73) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A device for aiding the placing of documents into a stack comprising :

transport means operatively connected to convey said documents edgewise single-file into proximity to said stack, a stacking plate positioned with respect to said transport means such that said documents existing from said transport means contiguously traverse the face portion of said plate, a kicker mechanism comprising a plurality of kicker fingers situated in said face portion of said stacking plate and being capable of assuming either of two positions comprising respectively an extended position above and a retracted position below the surface of the face portion of said plate, characterized by control means including a stepping motor having its shaft coupled to said kicker mechanism and operatively connected for causing said kicker fingers to assume said extended position at predetermined times with respect to a document traversing said stacking plate so as to impact to the trailing portion of said document a rotary motion about a vertical pivot line, said control means being further adapted to cause said kicker to retract in sufficient time to prevent it from contacting the leading edge of a succeeding document, control logic means and drive circuit means, said drive circuit means being interposed between said control logic means and said stepping motor for selectively energizing the windings of said stepping motor, said motor being driven in opposite directions as a function of the respective output levels of said control logic means, said control logic means being normally in a steady state condition and having a first output level which causes said kicker fingers to assume a retracted position, means for applying an external signal to said control logic means for generating a second output level effective in initiating the extension of said kicker fingers, said control logic means being adapted to return to its steady state condition at a predetermined time following the application of said external signal thereto, thereby returning said kicker fingers to the retracted position.

CLASS 87C. I.C.-A63b 49/00, B27M 3/22.

138542.

"RACKET".

FISCHER GESELLSCHAFT M.B.H., 10-11, GRIESGASSE, A-4910 RIED IM INNKREIS, AUSTRIA.

Application No. 1254/Cal/73 filed May 29, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims.

A racket comprising an elongated member closed upon itself to form a culvilinear frame, a stringing which is stretched in this frame and forms a striking surface, and an elongated handle for holding the racket, said handle merging at one end into the frame and forming an integral body therewith, which body comprises an elongated core constructed of an expansible material, a woven reinforcing layer surrounding said core and substantially longitudinally extending reinforcing fibres surrounding said layer, said body being stiffened by structural straps such as hereinbefore described, attached to and conforming with inner and outer surfaces of said handle and frame, which surfaces extend substantially at right angles to the plane of the striking surface, said elongated core extending from the free end of the handle and through the latter into the frame and extending entirely

around the frame, and wherein said structural straps have a modulus of elasticity greater than 200,000 kilograms per square centimeter.

CLASS 116-G. I.C.-B65g 67/30, 67/34. 138543.

#### WAGON TIPPLER FOR WEIGHING SYSTEM.

HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION LTD., PLANT PLAZA ROAD, RANCHI-4, BIHAR, INDIA.

Application No. 1455/Cal/73 filed June 21, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 4 Claims.

A wagon tippler of the conventional type and including principally a rotor to accommodate a wagon, means for rotating the rotor, a platform within the rotor, a cradle within the rotor and wherein the platform is connected to the cradle by means of pivotally mounted links characterised by that the pivotal points of the links connecting the platform to the cradle are not axial with each other, so that the said links are in inclined positions and further a sensing device known per se is disposed in relation to the platform so that when the platform is loaded then in the rotor stationary position, the platform due to the load thereon will apply pressure on the sensing device from which appropriate readings can be obtained to find out the weight of the load in the wagon, and/or the weight of the empty wagon.

CLASS 45B. I.C.-EO3d 1/16, EO3d 5/04. 138544.

#### AUTOMATIC FLUSHING APPARATUS FOR WATER CLOSET, URINAL, SINK, AND THE LIKE.

KAILASH NARAYAN, VAKIL, CIVIL LINES, BILNOR, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA.

Application No. 2117/Cal/73 filed September 17, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 10 Claims.

An automatic flushing apparatus comprising a seat/foot-rest/foot-stool/foot-board/platform, or the like arrangement hereinafter called the 'Seat' of the water closet, urinal, slop sink or the like, constructed and arranged to get depressed on its base, on application of weight and restored to original normal position when weight is released; an operating device or attachment, hereinafter called the 'Operator', connected to the 'Seat' and arranged as an intermediary, to transfer the weight of the person using the water closet, urinal, slop sink or the like contrivance hereinafter called the 'Closet', to the flushing mechanism, hereinafter called the 'Flusher', which is actuated by the 'Operator' by alternate application and release of weight on the 'Seat'; a container or chamber, having an in-let and out-let for water, hereinafter called the 'Container', flexible or rigid, so that when air-tight, the air inside it is entrapped by entry of water and gets compressed till it attains the pressure of incoming water, thereby automatically stopping the inlet flow of water, or when air-tight with an opening to atmosphere, suitably placed, and controlled by a float and/or valve system, on entry of water, the inside air initially is allowed to escape, and at a desired level of water the opening is closed, rendering the 'container' air-tight automatically by the float and valve system, and the action thereafter is as herein described for air-tight 'Container' or the 'Container' has a fixed opening to atmosphere such that no air is entrapped and water inside the 'Container' is always at atmospheric pressure; a 'Flusher' housed in or fitted outside the 'Container' and connected to it in a manner that on transfer of weight to the 'operator', the out-let of the air-tight 'Container' or air-tight 'Container' having an opening to atmosphere controlled by float and valve system, to close at desired level of water, automatically or otherwise, which is normally empty, is closed or disconnected and simultaneously and instantly the in-let is opened admitting water into the 'Container', and on release of the weight, reverse action

takes place, the in-let closing to cut off the water supply and simultaneously and instantly the out-let is opened for water to run out of the out-let; and when the 'Container' is open to atmosphere, it is normally kept full with water by an automatic float and valve system controlling the in-let the arrangement is such that on release of weight, the 'Flusher' starts a syphonic action or otherwise causes out-flow of water through the outlet to cause a flush in the 'Closet'.

CLASS 64Ba. I.C.-HO1r 7/00. 138545.

#### COAXIAL CONNECTOR.

BUNKER RAMO CORPORATION, OF 900 COMMERCE DRIVE, OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 2174/Cal/73 filed September 25, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 8 Claims.

A low cost quick connect/disconnect electrical connector having a VSWR of less than 1.35 for all signal frequencies from 0.1 to 6 GHz, including a plug member and a jack member which, when in axial alignment with one another, may be pushed together or pulled apart to interconnect or disconnect two coaxial cables each of substantially the same characteristic impedance, the coaxial cables having an inner conductor and an outer conductor separated by a body of dielectric material, said plug member comprising a first, a second and a third plug parts; said first plug part having a front, central and rear axially extending portions contiguous with one another and being formed of an integral tubular body of relatively soft resilient electrically conductive material, said tubular body having an axial bore extending through the rear portion thereof, said bore having an internal diameter substantially equal to the outer diameter of the dielectric body of one coaxial cable to permit said dielectric body to be snugly received within the rear portion of said tubular body a section of said rear portion of said body contiguous with the rear extremity thereof being reduced sufficiently to accept a crimping ferrule for holding the outer conductor of said coaxial cable against the outer periphery of said reduced rear section and to form an external laterally extending shoulder against which a crimping ferrule may be longitudinally seated and restrained from axial movement toward the front portion of said tubular body; said tubular body having a first counterbore extending through the central portion thereof, said first counterbore having an internal diameter greater than said bore in said rear portion to form a first internal laterally extending shoulder located at the rear extremity of said first counterbore and the front extremity of said bore, at least a portion of said central portion being reduced on its outer periphery near said rear portion to form a first wall of said relatively soft material which is defined between the inner surface of said first counterbore and the outer surface of said reduced central portion and which is inwardly deformable by externally staking or rolling said wall;

said tubular body having a second counterbore extending through the front portion thereof, said second counterbore having a diameter larger than said first counterbore to form a second internal laterally extended shoulder located at the rear extremity of said second counterbore and the front extremity of said first counterbore against which the front extremity of a jack member may abut when said plug and said jack member are pushed together and mated, the internal diameter of said second counterbore and the external diameter of said front portion forming a resilient second wall of said conductive material longitudinally slit and formed to grip said jack member when inserted therein by spring action; said second plug part comprising a cylindrical insert of resilient dielectric material having a diameter substantially equal to that of the first counterbore of said first plug part and positioned within the central portion of said first plug part against said first internal laterally extending shoulder, said insert having a length less than the axial length of said

first plug part central portion and retained therein by deformation of said first wall into gripping relation with the outer periphery of said insert;

said insert having a central bore for receiving said third plug part; said third plug part comprising an electrically conductive contact having a hollow rear portion for accepting and retaining the inner conductor of one of said coaxial cables and a front end portion formed to pass through from the rear of said first plug part and be axially restrained from rearward movement within the bore of said second plug part after the inner conductor of said coaxial cable has been retained in said hollow rear portion thereof;

the jack member of said connector system comprising a first, second and third jack parts;

said first jack having a front and a rear axially extending portions contiguous with one another and being formed of an integral tubular body of relatively soft resilient electrically conductive material, said tubular body having an axial bore extending through the rear portion thereof, said bore having an internal diameter substantially equal to the outer diameter of the dielectric body of another coaxial cable to permit said dielectric body to be snugly received within the rear portion of said tubular body, a section of said rear portion of said body contiguous with the rear extremity thereof being reduced sufficiently to accept a crimping ferrule for holding the outer conductor of said coaxial cable against the outer periphery of said reduced rear section and to form an external laterally extending shoulder against which a crimping ferrule may be longitudinally seated and restrained from axial movement toward the front portion of said body;

said tubular body having a counterbore extending through the front portion thereof, said counterbore having an internal diameter greater than said rear portion bore to form a first internal laterally extending shoulder located at the rear extremity of said counterbore and the front extremity of said bore, at least a portion of said front portion being reduced on its outer periphery near said rear end portion to form a first wall of said relatively soft material which is defined between the inner surface of said counterbore and the outer surface of said reduced front portion and which is inwardly deformable by externally staking or rolling said wall;

said second jack part comprising a cylindrical insert of resilient dielectric material having a diameter substantially equal to that of said first jack part counterbore and positioned within said counterbore against the laterally extending shoulder therein, said insert having a length less than the axial length of said first jack part front portion and retained therein by deformation of said wall into gripping relation with the outer periphery of said insert, said insert having a central bore for receiving said third jack part; said third jack part comprising an electrically conductive contact member matable with the contact member carried by said plug member and having a hollow rear portion for accepting and retaining the inner conductor of the other of said coaxial cables and a front end portion formed to pass through from the rear of said first jack part and be axially restrained from rearward movement therein within the bore of said second jack part after the inner conductor of said coaxial cable has been retained in said hollow rear portion thereof the spacing between the front surfaces of the dielectric inserts in said plug member and said jack member when said members are mated forming an impedance which is greater than the characteristic impedance of said coaxial cables with the dielectric constant of said inserts and the lengths thereof forming impedances which are less than the characteristic impedance of said coaxial cables whereby said plug member and said jack member when mated provide a connector system having a VSWR of less than 1.35 at signal frequencies from 0.1 to 6 GHz.

CLASS 33A+D. I.C.-B22d 41/12.

138546.

HOISTING AND SLEWING DEVICE OF INTERMEDIATE LADLE FOR CONTINUOUS CASTING MACHINE.

VSESOJUZNY ORDENA LENINA NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKY I PROEKTNO-KONSTRUKTORSKY INSTITUT METALLURGICHESKOGO MASHINOSTROENIA, OF RYAZANSKY PROSPEKT, 8A, MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

Application No. 63/Cal/74 filed January 9, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 2 Claims.

A hoisting and slewing device of the intermediate ladle for a continuous casting machine comprising: a horizontally-installed platform for transferring the ladle to the working position in the area of the crystallisers and withdrawing it therefrom, the platform being rigidly fastened to the column rotatable about its vertical axis, a mechanism for centering the position of the ladle over the crystallisers which is essentially a four-link chain formed by two parallel horizontal levers whose one ends are pivotally fastened to the platform with provision made for their rotation in the horizontal plane, whereas the others are interconnected by means of a pivotal rod, with the ladle being installed on the levers and being capable of rotating while moving along their longitudinal axis which results in controlling the position of the ladle over the crystalliser in two mutually-perpendicular directions in the horizontal plane when the levers are rotated about the pivotal connection and when the ladle is movable along the longitudinal axis of the levers.

CLASS 87A+I. I.C.-63h 9/00.

138547.

TOY BUILDING BRICK.

PETER LARWS, OF STETTINER STRASSE 35, 638 BAD HOMBURG, WEST GERMANY.

Application No. 257/Cal/74 filed February 7, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 9 Claims.

A toy building brick having a rectangular cross-section substantially  $2a \times a$ , any arbitrary length  $X$  a,  $n$  substantially cube-shaped openings each substantially of the volume  $a \times a \times a$  between the two broad sides  $2a \times Xa$ ,  $(n-1)$  webs each substantially of the cross-section  $a \times a/2$  remaining between these openings, and 2 cross bars each substantially of the cross-section  $a \times a/2$  and the length  $Xa$  wherein a being any arbitrary length unit,  $X$  being a number equal to  $(n + \frac{n-1}{2})$ ,

$n$  being a whole number of at least 2.

CLASS 67C. I.C. GO1c 9/00.

138548.

AN ELECTRICAL ACTUATOR FOR USE IN AN INCLINOMETER.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION, OF TEL BHAWAN, DEHRA DUN, UTTAR PRADESH, INDIA.

Application No. 1062/Cal/74 filed May 14, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 5 Claims.

An electrical actuator for use in an inclinometer and adapted to be disposed within insulating means in a photoinclino-meter comprising a power circuit adapted to be connected to a power source, such as a plurality of batteries, a timer circuit connected to said power circuit, a trigger circuit connected to said timer circuit, said trigger circuit adapted to actuate a motor or a plurality of motors and a flash gun circuit according to the signal generated from said timer circuit.

CLASS 170D & 189. I.C.-C11d 9/22, 13/14.

138549.

DETERGENT BARS AND PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING THE SAME.

HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED, OF HINDUSTAN LEVER HOUSE, 165-166, BACKBAY RECLAMATION, BOMBAY-400020, INDIA.

Application No. 29/Bom/73 filed January 22, 1973.

Convention date January 28, 1972/(4180/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

6 Claims. No drawings.

A detergent bar comprising from about 20% to about 55% by weight of a water soluble lactate salt with optional replacement of the lactate by a water soluble glutamate salt with the lactate being present in at least 10% by weight and from about 45% by weight to about 80% by weight detergent active material and additives known for use in a detergent bar, for example water, a pH controller, a germicide, a perfume or a plasticiser.

CLASS 58B, I.C.-EO6b 3/48. 138550.

#### EXTRUDED PLASTIC FOLDING DOOR.

PANEFOLD DOORS, INC., OF 10700 N.W. 36th AVENUE, MIAMI, FLORIDA 33167, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 133/Cal/73 filed January 17, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims.

A folding door comprising a plurality of elongated panels. hinge means connecting adjacent panels together whereby the panels can be extended or retracted, each hinge means being constituted by two hinge elements (male and female), the male hinge element of which being formed by a generally cylindrical extension on one edge of each panel and being of one-piece construction therewith, and the female hinge element being constituted by a generally hollow channel member formed along the other edge of the panel and being unitary therewith, said channel member (constituting the female hinge element) including a vertical entrance slot, and said cylindrical extension (constituting the male hinge element) including a vertical entrance slot so that when the entrance slots are registered in end to end relation, the hinge elements may be interconnected by longitudinal movement of the panels to a position alongside of each other.

CLASS 40B, I.C.-BO1J 11/00. 138551.

#### METHOD OF PREPARING AN IMPROVED CATALYST SYSTEM FOR USE IN THE PREPARATION OF ADHESIVE MATERIALS.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, AT 501, GEORGE STREET, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

Application No. 1662/Cal/74 filed July 25, 1974.

Division of Application No. 134476 filed February 2, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims. No drawings.

A method of preparing an improved catalyst system for the use in the preparation of adhesive materials with  $\alpha$ -cyanoacrylate monomers comprising taking an inert inorganic filler material having particles within the size range of 40 to 100 microns, preparing a solution of a trialkoxy silyl compound in an organic solvent, treating the fine filler particles with the said solution to obtain a film of the solution on the particles of the filler material, heating the solution on the particles of the filler material, heating the solution coated filler material to remove the organic solvent, thereby to obtain a deposit of the trialkoxy silyl compound on the filler

material, thereafter treating the so coated filler material with an organic solvent solution of an amine activator followed by heating the system to evaporate the solvent.

CLASS 32F.b, I.C. C07d 27/26.

138552.

#### PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF N-(2-TETRAHYDROFURYL) ALKYLPHthalIMIDE.

SOCIETE D'ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES ET INDUSTRIELLES DE L'ILE-DE-FRANCE, OF 46, BOULEVARD DE LATOUR-MAUBOURG, 75 PARIS 7E, FRANCE.

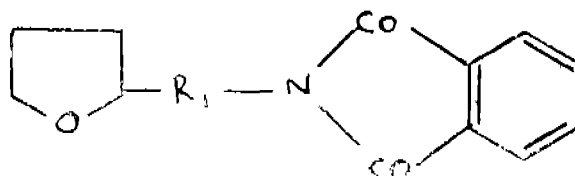
Application No. 1205/Cal/75 filed June 18, 1975.

Division of Application No. 119796 filed February 11, 1969.

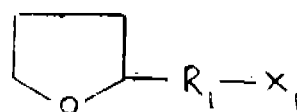
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims.

A process for the preparation of N-(2-tetrahydrofuryl) alkylphthalimide of the general formula II.



wherein  $R_1$  represents an alkylene group which comprises reacting a 2-haloalkyltetrahydrofuran of the formula I.



wherein  $X_1$  represents a halogen atom and  $R_1$  represents an alkylene group with an alkali metal salt of phthalimide.

CLASS 32F.b, I.C. C07d 27/26.

138553.

#### PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF NEW N-(1-ALKYL-(OR-ALKENYL)-2-PYRROLIDINYL) - ALKYLPHthalIMIDES.

SOCIETE D'ETUDES SCIENTIFIQUES ET INDUSTRIELLES DE L'ILE-DE-FRANCE, OF 46, BOULEVARD DE LATOUR-MAUBOURG, 75 PARIS, 7E, FRANCE.

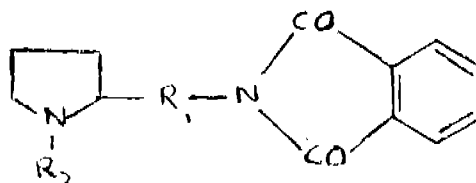
Application No. 612/Cal/75 filed March 26, 1975.

Division of application No. 119796 filed February 11, 1969.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

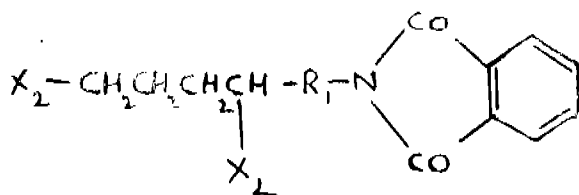
6 Claims.

A manufacturing process of new N-(1-alkyl-(or-alkenyl)-2-pyrrolidinyl)-alkylphthalimides of general formula I.





where  $R_1$  represents an alkyl group and  $R_2$  an alkyl or an alkenyl group, characterised by the fact that a new  $n$ -dihalo-geno-alkyl-phthalimide of general formula II.



where each  $X_2$  residue is an halogen atom  $R_1$  has the above-mentioned meaning, reacts with an alkylamine or an alkenylamine of general formula III,



where  $R_2$  has the abovementioned meaning.

CLASS 32F<sub>1</sub>+F<sub>3a</sub>+F<sub>3b</sub>+F<sub>3a</sub>+F<sub>3b</sub>. I.C. CO7c 63/54, 69/76.

138554.

#### PROCESS FOR PREPARATION OF AROYL-SUBSTITUTED PHENYLACETIC ACID DERIVATIVES.

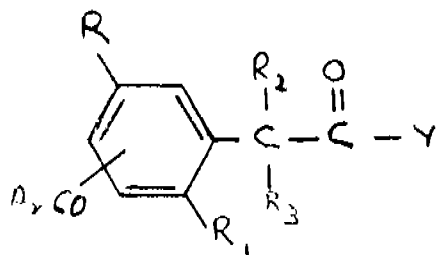
JANSEEN PHARMACEUTICA N. V. OF TURNHOUT-SEBAAN 30. BEERSE. BELGIUM.

Application No. 2260/Cal/73 filed October 10, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

#### 14 Claims.

A process for preparing an aroyl substituted  $\alpha$ - $R_2$ ,  $\alpha$ - $R_3$ -phenyl-acetic acid and its derivative having the formula I.

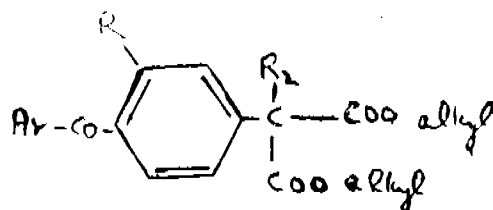


wherein : ArCO is an aroyl substituent the Ar function of which is a member selected from the group consisting of 2-thienyl, 5-loweralkyl-2-thienyl, 5-halo-2-thienyl, 2-naphthyl and 3-pyridyl; said ArCO being in the meta- or para-position relative to the acetic acid function;  $R$  is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen halo and lower alkyl, provided that when said  $R$  is halo or loweralkyl, then said ArCO is in the aforementioned para-position, and provided that when said  $R$  is halo, then said Ar is 2-thienyl, 5-loweralkyl-2-thienyl or 5-halo-2-thienyl;  $R_1$  is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen halo and loweralkyl, provided that, when said  $R_1$  is halo or loweralkyl, then said ArCO is in the aforementioned meta-position, and provided that when said  $R_1$  is halo, then said Ar is 2-thienyl, 5-loweralkyl-2-thienyl or 5-halo-2-thienyl;  $R_2$  is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, allyl and lower alkyl;

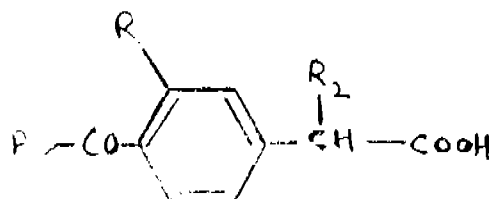
$R_3$  is a member selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and lower alkyl, provided that when said  $R_3$  is loweralkyl, then said  $R_3$  is loweralkyl;

$R_2$  and  $R_3$  may also form together an alkylene bridge, having from 2 to 5 carbon atoms;  $Y$  is a member selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, alkoxy, having from 1 to 8 2-467GI/75

carbon atoms, diloweralkylamino-lower-alkyloxy characterised by hydrolysing a compound of the formula IV.



wherein Ar, R and  $R_2$  are as defined above under alkaline hydrolysis conditions such as with the use of an alkali metal hydroxide followed by acidification of the resultant alkali metal salt in order to prepare a compound of the formula I-a,



wherein Ar, R and  $R_2$  are as defined above optionally followed by esterifying said compound I-a, with an alcohol of formula  $R_4OH$ , wherein  $R_4$  is alkyl or diloweralkyl-amino lower alkyl and if desired, resolving, by standard methods, the (+) or (—) stereo-chemical isomers from compounds of formula I.

CLASS 32C. I.C.-C12d 13/00.

138555.

#### A METHOD FOR PRODUCTION OF HIGHLY ACTIVE THERMOSTABLE CELLULOSE ENZYME BY A FUNGUS *PENICILLIUM FUNICULOSUM* [ISOLATE F<sub>1</sub>].

THE COTTON TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY, ADENWALA ROAD, MATUNGA, BOMBAY-400019, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 148/Bom/73 filed April 28, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

#### 9 Claims.

A process for the production of cellulose enzyme having thermostable property, the process comprising the steps (a) the growing of the fungus *Penicillium funiculosum* [Isolate F<sub>1</sub>] in a medium consisting of cellulosic waste materials such as herein described as a primary source of carbon and alcohols and/or sodium salts of organic acids such as herein described as secondary source of carbon, and inorganic nitrogen compounds and complex nitrogen compounds such as herein described as nitrogen sources, and/or oil seed cakes such as herein described as additional nitrogen sources, and supplementary inorganic metal salts such as herein described, and trace elements such as herein described and (b) separating the culture filtrate by filtration from the fungal growth, and precipitating the cellulose with solvents and lyophilizing the enzyme in powder form.

CLASS 32F<sub>3a</sub> & 55E<sub>1</sub>. I.C.-CO7C 67/02, 69/14. 138556.

#### PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF NOVEL ESTERS OF FARNESYL-ACETIC ACID.

ISTITUTO DE ANGELI S.P.A., OF VIA SERIO 15, MILAN, ITALY.

Application No. 2772/Cal/73 filed December 20, 1973.

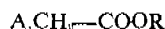
Convention date May 24, 1961/(18812/61) U.K.

Division of Application No. 82047 filed May 2, 1962.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the preparation of esters of the general formula



(in which A represents the farnesyl group  $(CH_2)_2.C:CH.CH_2.CH_3.C(CH_2):CH.CH_2.CH_3.C(CH_3):CH.CH_2-$  and R represents an organic group) in which an ester of farnesyl aceto-acetic acid of the formula  $CH_3COCH(A).COOR$  (Where A and R have the meanings given above) is hydrolysed in a manner known per se to yield a compound of the general formula 1.

CLASS 32F<sub>ac</sub> & 201C. I.C.-CO2b 1/18, 3/06, CO7C 161/02.  
138557.

PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF STABLE SOLUTIONS OF METHYLENE BISTHIOCYANATE USEFUL AS BIOCIDAL COMPOSITIONS.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED, OF IMPERIAL CHEMICAL HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1, ENGLAND.

Application No. 2007/Cal/73 filed August 31, 1973.

Convention date September 13, 1972/(42445/72) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the manufacture of stable solutions of methylene bisthiocyanate useful as biocidal compositions which comprises reacting a methylene dihalide with ammonium thiocyanate or an alkali metal thiocyanate in a hydroxyl-free nitrile solvent which is an adduct of acrylonitrile with water or with an organic compound containing at least one alcoholic or phenolic hydroxyl group.

CLASS 55E<sub>a</sub>. I.C.-A611 23/00. 138558.

IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO BARRIER CREAMS HAVING PROTECTIVE ACTION AGAINST DELETERIOUS MATERIALS.

CHLORIDE INDIA LIMITED OF EXIDE HOUSE, 59E, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA, WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 2453/Cal/73 filed November 7, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims. No drawings.

A method of making an improved barrier cream having protective action against deleterious materials which consists in thoroughly mixing by vigorously stirring its essential ingredients, at all stages of preparation viz., potassium stearate, stearic acid, mineral oil, borax and glycerine in order to obtain a cream at a temperature between 15°C—85°C.

CLASS 32A<sub>1</sub>. I.C. CO9h 89/08. 138559.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING NOVEL MONOAZO REACTIVE DYESTUFFS.

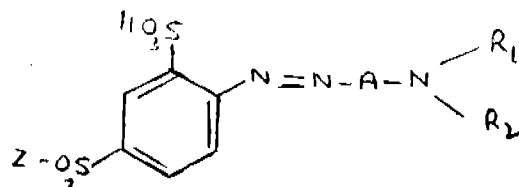
HOECHST AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT. OF 6230 FRANKFURT/MAIN/80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 1802/72 filed November 2, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

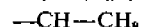
Process for preparing monoazo dyestuffs which in the form of free acids correspond to the general formula 1.



in which Z represents one of the groupings of formula 2 or 3.

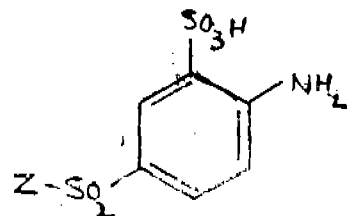


(Formula 2)

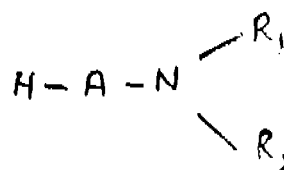


(Formula 3)

A stands for an unsubstituted or substituted benzene, naphthalene or pyrazole radical, if A represents a benzene or naphthalene radical, the azo group and the amino group of the formula  $NR_1R_2$  standing in ortho or para position to each other, and if A is pyrazole, the group  $-NR_1R_2$  is standing in 5-position and the azo group in 4-position of the pyrazole and group A may contain further substituents as herein described and  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  represent hydrogen, lower alkyl groups which contain further substituents, or substituted or unsubstituted aryl groups wherein diazo compounds of the general formula 4.



in which Z has the meanings given above, are diazotized and coupled with coupling components of the general formula 5.



in which A,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  have the meanings given above, and if desired, the  $\beta$ -sulphatoethyl sulfone dyestuffs obtained are converted by suitably heating in the alkaline range into the vinyl-sulfone dyestuffs.

CLASS 70C<sub>1</sub> & 144B. I.C.-C23b 11/02. 138560.

METHOD FOR PROTECTING METALS AND METALS COATED THEREBY.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL LIMITED, OF THAMES HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1, ENGLAND.

Application No. 484/Cal/73 filed March 5, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

19 Claims. No drawings.

A method of protecting a refractory metal from interaction with gases at temperatures below its melting point, which comprises forming on the metal surface an overlying protective coating, directly bonded to the metal surface,

comprising an alkali metal oxide, silica and chromium (III) oxide formed by oxidising chromium *in situ* upon the surface of the metal.

CLASS 105B & 199. I.C.-GO1f 23/12.

138561.

# MAGNETIC LEVEL INDICATOR/TRANSMITTER.

THE FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.,  
P.O. SINDRI, DIST. DHANBAD, BIHAR, INDIA.

Application No. 1031/Cal/73 filed May 3, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 11 Claims.

A magnetic level indicator/transmitter comprising a field-magnet means being placed concentrically in a non-magnetic sealed float means, the said float being guided by a non-magnetic guide pipe sealed at the bottom, a follower magnet means being arrested in the magnetic field of the said field magnet being situated in the said float means, the said follower magnet means being connected by a non-magnetic rope at its one end and a counter weight at the other end of said rope, the said rope being supported by pulleys and in turn one of said pulleys being connected to a gear box to convert the vertical movement of the said float into a standard height to operate a local indicator or said gear box being connected in a known manner to any electrical or pneumatic signal indicating means and whereby the transmitted signal is connected to an electrical or pneumatic signal corresponding to the position of the said float means in a tank or vessel to indicate the level of the liquid in the said tank or vessel.

CLASS 32F.b. I.C. CO7d 55/08.

138562.

# PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF NEW BASICALLY SUBSTITUTED, 1, 2, 3-BENZOTRIAZINE-4-(3H) ONE DERIVATIVES.

CASSELLA FARBWERKE MAINKUR AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF 6 FRANKFURT (MAIN)-FECHEN-HEIM, HANAUER LANDSTRASSE, 526, WEST GERMANY.

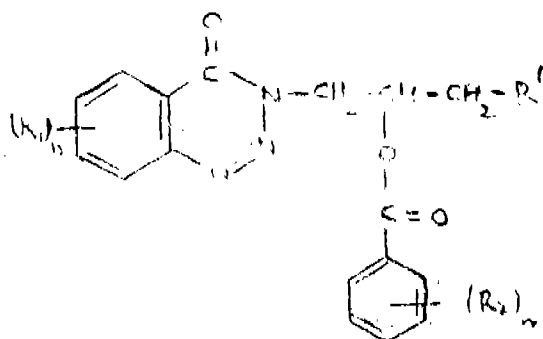
Application No. 1578/Cal/74 filed July 15, 1974.

Division of Application No. 126705 filed May 18, 1970.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 2 Claims.

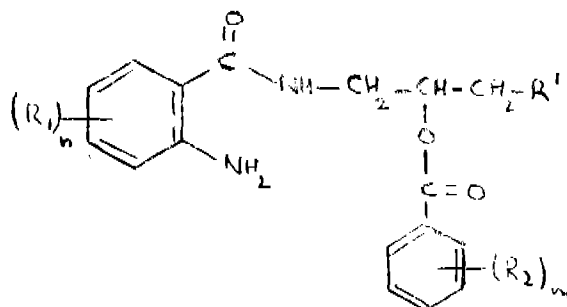
Process for the production of 1, 2, 3-benzotriazine-4-(3H)-one derivatives of the general formula shown in Fig. 1.



in which R' means the radical of a secondary aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aliphatic amine having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or of a 5, 6 or 7 membered heterocyclic nitrogen base, which contains to the nucleus besides the nitrogen atom a corresponding number of methylene groups as well as, optionally, a further nitrogen atom, an O or an S atom, said radical being bound via a nitrogen atom.

R<sub>2</sub> stands for lower alkoxy groups having 1 to 4 carbon atoms which may be in the 6, 7 or 6, 7, 8-position,

R<sub>2</sub> represents alkoxy having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, m stands for the integers 1, 2 or 3 and n means the integers 2 or 3, which process comprises cyclizing substituted o-aminobenzamides of the general formula shown in Fig. 2.



in which R', R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, m and n have the above meanings, with nitrous acid.

CLASS 6B. & 116G I.C.-B66f 9/00.

138563.

# IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO DUST-FREE UNLOADERS.

DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANTS PRIVATE LIMITED,  
OF 24-B, PARK STREET, P.O. PARK STREET, CALCUTTA-16, STATE OF WEST BENGAL, INDIA.

Application No. 1934/Cal/74 filed August 28, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 9 Claims.

A dust-free unloader for unloading and/or transferring granular material (as hereinbefore defined) from one receptacle to another receptacle, so that during the act of unloading, the said granular material is prevented from spreading out in the atmosphere thereby causing pollution of air, characterised in that the said dust-free unloader has for its essential parts—

(i) a chamber having one or more compartments, each said compartment having an opening thereon forming an outlet of that compartment;

(ii) a rotating shaft mounted on bearing, is provided at the centre of the said chamber, the said shaft receiving power through a gear-driven mechanism from an electric motor, the said rotating shaft having one or more scrapers mounted on it, for scraping moistened material either for delivering the said moistened material in the next adjacent compartment or in the main outlet of the chamber from where it is unloaded; and

(iii) a spraying device for spraying water in the compartment or each of the compartments, for moistening the material in the course of its travel through the compartment or compartments before ready for unloading.

CLASS 188. I.C.-C23C 1/10.

138564

# IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO THE IMMERSION DEPOSITION OF NICKEL ON MILD STEEL FOR SUBSEQUENT DEPOSITION WITH COPPER.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 1958/Cal/74 filed August 31, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims. No drawings.

A process for immersion deposition of nickel on mild steel for subsequent deposition of copper consists in treating the polished degreased and electrocleaned mild steel in the immersion nickel bath which consists of nickel chloride, boric acid and an organic addition agent with one or more alcoholic groups or its polymerised product such as glycerol polyvinyl alcohol or glycol.

CLASS 129B. I.C.-B21C 33/00.

138565.

## METAL WORKING APPARATUS

COMBUSTION ENGINEERING, INC., OF 1000 PROSPECT HILL ROAD, WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Applicaton No. 988/Cal/74 filed May 1, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

12 Claims.

Apparatus for metal working of a billet comprising: a longitudinally extending hollow tubular member; a pair of axially spaced end members transversely supported in said tubular member to divide the interior of said tubular member into a cylinder portion located between said two end members and a working portion; a piston in said cylinder portion of said tubular member, said piston being longitudinally moveable between said two end members; a longitudinally extending working mandrel having its longitudinal axis aligned with the longitudinal axis of said tubular member, said mandrel being connected to said piston for longitudinal movement therewith, and having at least a portion of its longitudinal length disposed in said working portion of said tubular member; a die means having a longitudinally extending billet chamber, said die means having a longitudinal passage therethrough to permit said working mandrel to enter into and pass through said billet chamber to perform the metal working of the billet; means for supporting said die means in the working portion of said tubular member so that the axis of said billet chamber and said passage are aligned with the axis of said tubular member and; supply means for supplying fluid to said cylinder for moving said piston longitudinally within said cylinder portion of said tubular member.

CLASS 32F<sub>3</sub>(b). I.C.-CO7C. 63/26.

138566.

## PRODUCTION OF TEREPHTHALIC ACID.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY, OF BARILES-VILLE, STATE OF OKLAHOMA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 1487/72 filed September 22, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

11 Claims

A process for recovering terephthalic acid from a first mixture comprised of potassium benzoate, benzoic acid, potassium acid terephthalate, and terephthalic acid, which process comprises treating said first mixture by phase separating and recovering therefrom said benzoic acid, said potassium acid terephthalate, and said terephthalic acid, reacting said benzoic acid with said potassium acid terephthalate in the presence of said terephthalic acid to produce a second mixture comprised of an additional quantity of terephthalic acid and, treating said second mixture by phase separating and recovering therefrom said terephthalic acid as a product of the process.

CLASS 80—I+K &amp; 163D. I.C.-B01d 15/00, 27/06. 138567.

## IMPROVEMENTS IN APPARATUS FOR FILTERING OIL VAPORS.

KNECHT FILTERWERKE GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRANKTER HAFTUNG, OF 7000, STUTTGART-50, BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, HALDENSTRASSE 48, FEDERAL, REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 403/Cal/73 filed February 23, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

An improved apparatus for filtering oil vapors exhausted from the crank case of a motor or the like, comprising a housing having a filter cartridge including the conventional star shaped pleated filter element located within the said housing, characterized by providing a pair of clamping members to hold a set of pleated filter elements and a tubular member connected to the exhaust of oil vapors from the engine whereby the said oil vapors are filtered through only a set of pleats of the filter cartridge, and said pleats being held between the clamping members which are spaced from each other.

CLASS 32C±F<sub>3</sub>b+F<sub>3</sub>c & 55F. I.C.-CO7C 101/02, 101/08 103/52, CO7D 99/14, CO7G 7/00, 7/02. 138568.

## PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A WATER-INSOLUBLE PREPARATION OF PEPTIDE MATERIALS.

BAYER AKTIENGESellschaft, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 635/Cal/73 filed March 21, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the production of a water-insoluble preparation, comprising a peptide material as herein described bound to a cross-linked copolymer, comprising the following copolymerised residues:—

A : 0.1 to 50 wt.% of at least one  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -olefinically unsaturated dicarboxylic acid anhydride having 4 to 9 carbon atoms;

B : 99.9 to 50 wt.% of at least one di-and/or poly (meth) acrylate of a diol and/or a polyol as hereinbefore defined;

the said copolymer having a bulk volume of 1.4 to 30 ml/g and a specific surface area of 1 to 500 m<sup>2</sup>/g, and containing, after saponification of the anhydride groups, 0.02 to 10 milliequivalents of acid per gram, is reacted in aqueous solution with a solution of the peptide material to give the desired preparation.

CLASS 69H, 126A & 172F. I.C.-H01h/29/22, D01h 13/18. 138569.

## SYSTEM FOR INDICATING BREAK OR SAG IN MOVING THREAD.

PRASANNAKUMAR LAXMIKANT CHAKRADEO, 318, RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY ROAD, BOMBAY-4, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 125/Bom/73 filed April 6, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

2 Claims

System for indicating break or sag in moving thread comprising an eccentrically fulcrumed strip being supported on a moving thread, the said thread being capable of passing through an underslot of the said strip characterised in that the said strip supports a mercury switch the contact at one end of which keep the driving mechanism in operation and also a bulb glowing to indicate satisfactory operation of the driving mechanism; when there being developed a break or sag in the said moving thread the said strip alongwith the mercury switch drops to simultaneously disconnect the driving mechanism and establish contact with the terminals at the other end of the said mercury switch connected to the indicating device.

CLASS 189. I.C.-A61K 7/00.

138570.

## HAIRSPRAY COMPOSITION.

HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED, OF HINDUSTAN HOUSE, 165-166, BACKBAY RECLAMATION, BOMBAY-20, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Application No. 182/Bom/73 filed May 23, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

11 Claims. No drawings

A hairspray composition comprising a cosmetic vehicle, such as hereinbefore described a hairspray resin such as hereinbefore described and a polydimethylsiloxane-polyoxyalkylene block copolymer, where each alkylene group is an ethylene group or a propylene group, said copolymer having a silicon content of 15% to 25% by weight, a molecular weight of from 1200 to 5000 and a viscosity at 25°C of from 3 to 10 poises, the amount of the copolymer being from 0.5 to 15% by weight of the hairspray resin.

CLASS 70B. I.C.-G01N 27/30.

138571.

## TITANIUM SUBSTRATE INSOLUBLE ANODE ASSEMBLY FOR DIAPHRAGM TYPE CHLOR-ALKALI CELLS.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-1, INDIA.

Application No. 2049/72 filed December 4, 1972.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims

A process for the preparation of an anode assembly for diaphragm cells in the electrolysis of alkali metal halide solutions which consists in (i) providing a valve metal anode base of a valve metal or an alloy of valve metals such as titanium, zirconium, niobium, tantalum, tungsten especially titanium which are resistant to corrosion in aqueous electrolytes especially in the electrolysis of saturated brine to chlorine-alkali in diaphragm cells in the form of strips, perforated sheet or expanded sheet, shaped cylindrical, U bend or rectangular, the surface of the base metal being activated by thermally depositing a platinum group metal, an alloy of platinum group metals or a mixed oxide of the platinum group metals and valve metals, and (ii) welding titanium or such other valve metal clad copper or aluminium current distributors to the anode base to distribute the current uniformly to the entire base.

CLASS 158E<sub>3</sub>. I.C.-B61f 5/04, 5/06.

138572

## A SUSPENSION SYSTEM FOR RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

ANAND KUMAR KHANNA, 2. MURARI LAL PATHAK AND VENKATARAMAN SUBRAMANIAN, ALL OF RESEARCH DESIGNS & STANDARDS ORGANISATION, ALAMBAGH, LUCKNOW-5, U.P., INDIA.

Application No. 347/Cal/73 filed February 16, 1973.

Post dated to May 9, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A suspension system for railway rolling stock comprising a plurality of conventional load bearings in the form of helical springs, disposed along a vertical plane in a bolster structure, said springs being employed for dampening the oscillations generated on the rolling stock by the rail track, characterised by that two of said springs extend vertically beyond the other load bearing springs and the bolster structure has a pocket one for each extended spring and in each pocket there are provided first and second wedges, said second wedges being adapted to bear against said extending springs the said first wedges having inclined load bearing surfaces which bear against the load bearing surfaces of the said second wedges.

CLASS 158E<sub>3</sub>+I.C.-B61f 5/04, 5/06.

138573.

## A SUSPENSION SYSTEM FOR BOGIES.

ANAND KUMAR KHANNA, 2. MURARILAL PATHAK AND AMARJIT BAJAJ, ALL OF RESEARCH DESIGNS & STANDARDS ORGANISATION, ALAMBAGH, LUCKNOW-5, U.P. INDIA.

Application No. 348/Cal/73 filed February 16, 1973.

Post dated May 7, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims

A suspension system for railway rolling stock comprising a bolster structure with the conventional vertical load bearing springs characterised by that a snubber coiled spring is horizontally disposed in a pocket provided in the bolster structure, said pocket being located in the upper region of the said bolster structure above the said vertical load bearing springs, said snubber spring embracing a pair of guides one being a fixed guide 6 and the other being a movable guide 4, said movable guide being provided at the open end of said structure and adapted to bear against said spring, a snubber wear liner 16 and an end liner 5 provided at the open end of the bolster structure where the said movable guide is fitted, said movable guide and liners closing the open end of the bolster structure after insertion of said horizontal snubber spring, the fixed guide also having a pair of liners 15 and 7.

CLASS 32C+F<sub>2</sub>b+F<sub>3</sub>c & 55F. I.C.-C07C 101/02, 101/08, 103/52, C07d 99/14,

C07g 7/00, 7/02.

138574.

## PROCESS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF A WATER-INSOLUBLE PREPARATION OF PEPTIDE MATERIALS.

BAYER AKTIENGESSELLSCHAFT, OF LEVERKUSEN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Application No. 636/Cal/73 filed March 21, 1973.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims. No drawings.

A process for the production of a water-insoluble preparation comprising a peptide material as herein described bound to a cross-linked copolymer comprising the following copolymerised residues :—

A : 0.1 to 30 wt.% of at least one  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -monoolefinically unsaturated dicarboxylic acid anhydride having 4 to 9 carbon atoms;

B : 35 to 90 wt% of at least one di-and/or poly(meth)acrylate of a diol and/or a polyol as hereinbefore defined; and

C : 5 to 60 wt.% of at least one hydrophilic monomer such as herein described not as defined under B;

the copolymer having a bulk volume of 1.4 to 30 ml/g and a specific surface area of 1 to 500 m<sup>2</sup>/g, and containing, after saponification of the anhydride groups, 0.01 to 14 milliequivalents of acid per gram which comprises reacting the above said copolymer in aqueous solution with a solution of the peptide material to give the desired preparation.

CLASS 32C. I.C.-C07g 7/02, C12d 13/10.

138575

## A METHOD OF PRODUCING DEXTRANASE.

THE COLONIAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED, OF 1-7 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

Application No. 1716/Cal/73 filed July 21, 1973.

Convention date July 28, 1972/(PA 9884) AUSTRALIA.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 7 Claims. No drawings.

A method of producing dextranase which comprises culturing a dextranase-producing strain of the fungus *Fusarium fusariode*, (as herein identified) or a mutant or variant of the said strain, in a fermentation medium; and recovering by known techniques the dextranase which accumulates therein.

CLASS 1A. I.C.-C09J 3/30.

138576.

## A PROCESS FOR PREPARING

NOVEL COMPOSITION FOR USE IN SEALING SEAMS OF WOODEN STRUCTURE.

THE CHIEF, CONTROLLER RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI, (INDIA).

Application No. 270/Cal/74 filed February 8, 1974.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4 Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 2 Claims. No drawings.

A process for preparing a composition for use in sealing seams of wooden structures such as wooden deck seams of ships comprising admixing

Industrial Bitumen—4 parts by weight.

Oxidised asphalt—4 parts by weight.

Calcium rosinat—2 parts by weight.

Silicious earth like

Bentonite, Slate powder—2.5 parts by weight at an elevated temperature.

CLASS 39L. I.C.-C01g 37/12.

138577.

PROCESS FOR CHROMOTHERMIC REDUCTION OF CHROMITE.

UNION CORPORATION (U.K.) LIMITED, OF PRINCES HOUSE, 95, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON, EC2V 7BS, ENGLAND.

Application No. 1910/72 filed November 15, 1972.

Convention date November 18, 1971/(53547/71) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4. Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

## 15 Claims

A method of reducing a metal oxide which comprises reducing a simple or complex oxide of a metal with chromium metal.

## OPPOSITION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

An opposition has been entered by the Deputy Director Standards (Wagon), Research Designs & Standards Organisation to the grant of a patent on application No. 137566 made by Vaman Narayanrao Lokur.

(2)

An opposition has been entered by the Deputy Director Standards (Wagon), Research Designs & Standards Organisation to the grant of a patent on application No. 137567 made by Vaman Narayanrao Lokur.

## PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy:—

(1)

112227 112231 112253 112331 112332 112394 112428 112546  
112576 112811 113167 113257 113429 113439 113440 113451  
113476 113478 113497 113498 113500 113513 113528 113536  
113560 113566 113613 113626 113665 113850 114310 115007  
115053 115166 115217 115218 115225 115650 115653 115755  
116181 116259 116758 117029 117560 119391 119452 119466  
120080.

(2)

112948 112990 113022 113040 113567 113588 114041 114223  
114243 114253 114254 114352 114569 114656 114659 114739  
115016 115165 115791 116032 116045 116406 116428 116480  
116537 118435 118639 119213 119271.

## PATENTS SEALED

90555 106737 132285 132922 135302 136830 136858 136865  
136872 136873 136896 136928 136938 136942 136949 136951  
136958 136959 136996 136997 137022 137026 137030 137031  
137033 137046 137049 137053 137067 137079 137081 137094  
137095 137099 137130 137136 137137 137147 137155.

## AMENDMENT OF PATENTS

(1)

In pursuance of an application under Section 44 of the Patents Act, 1970, Patent No. 108014 has been amended by substituting the name and address of the assignees of the Patentee.

(2)

In pursuance of an application under Section 44 of the Patents Act, 1970, Patent No. 128439 has been amended by substituting the name and address of the assignees of the Patentee.

(3)

In pursuance of an application under Section 44 of the Patents Act, 1970, Patent No. 131311 has been amended by substituting the name and address of the assignees of the Patentee.

(4)

In pursuance of an application under Section 44 of the Patents Act, 1970, Patent No. 135365 has been amended by substituting the name and address of the assignees of the Patentee.

(5)

In pursuance of an application under Section 44 of the Patents Act, 1970, Patent No. 135517 has been amended by substituting the name and address of the assignees of the Patentee.

## REGISTRATION OF ASSIGNMENTS, LICENCES, ETC.

Assignments, licences or other transactions affecting the interests of the Original patentees have been registered in the following cases. The number of each case is followed by the names of the parties claiming interests:—

124969—Madura Coats Limited.

132662—M/s. Harish Textile Engineers Private Limited.

133952—M/s Harish Textile Engineers Private Limited.

135103—Shri Paavan Mukherjee.

## RENEWAL FEES PAID

74973 74974 75164 75280 75344 75450 80384 80566 80684  
 80828 80886 80947 81066 81098 91220 81506 81646 81783  
 81866 82567 82964 85258 85355 86081 86090 86117 86158  
 86350 86351 86355 86400 86430 86473 76514 86529 86567  
 86568 86611 86614 86620 86759 86808 86940 86941 87007  
 87009 87908 88111 88583 88803 89068 90103 90228 91376  
 91917 91967 92010 92041 92154 92193 92201 92302 92386  
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 136814 136822 136868 136883 136895 137129.

## RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

(1)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 131359 dated 13th May 1971 made by Arun Rangnath Deshpande on the 22nd July 1975 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 30th August, 1975 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

(2)

Notice is hereby given that an application for restoration of Patent No. 135611 dated the 15th June 1972 made by Digambar Purshottam Joshi and Raman Parmeshwar Menon on the 2nd June 1975 and notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 12th July 1975 has been allowed and the said patent restored.

## REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of the design included in the entry.

Class 1. No. 143149. Gaur Engineering Works, National Road, Kapoor-Bhawan, Ghumar mandi, Ludhiana-141001, (Punjab), Indian, an Indian proprietary concern, "Fastner". June 27, 1975.

Class 3. No. 143416. Tirmizi & Co., an Indian Partnership Firm carrying on business at 2nd Floor, Dubash Market, 369, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay-400 003, Maharashtra, India. "Binoculars". September, 18, 1975.

Class 3. No. 143420. Madangopal Deokaran Sarda, Indian National, trading as Sarda Electronics, Sarda Lane, Ahmednagar, State of Maharashtra, India. "Inter Communication Telephone". September 20th, 1975.

Class 3. No. 143482. Indo American Industries, PO Box No. 9015, NSE Estate, Goregaon East, Bombay 400063, Maharashtra State, India, an Indian Partnership concern, "Tray", October 9th, 1975.

Class 4. No. 143445. Universal Pharmacy, a registered Indian partnership firm carrying on business at 545, Shantinagar, Nagpur-440 002, Maharashtra (India). "Containers", September 26, 1975.

## COPYRIGHT EXTENDED FOR A SECOND PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS

Design Nos. 138169, 138170, 138171, 138204, 138205,.... Class 3.

Design No. 138206,..... Class 4.

## NAME INDEX FOR APPLICANTS FOR PATENTS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1975, (NOS. 2283/Cal/75 to 2437/Cal/75, 351/Bom/75 to 387/Bom/75 and 193/Mss/75 to 215/Mas/75)

Name and Application No.

—A—

Acieries Reunies De Burbach-Eich-Dudelange S.A.—2296/Cal/75.

Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association.—357/Bom/75.

Ahmed, M. N.—365/Bom/75.

A.H. Robins Co., Inc.—2411/Cal/75.

Alcan Research and Development Ltd.—2335/Cal/75.

All Indian Institute of Medical Sciences, Director, The.—2371/Cal/75.

American Hospital Supply Corp'n. Anic S.P.A.—2319/Cal/75, 2325/Cal/75.

Arbrook, Inc.—2317/Cal/75.

Ashhedkar, R.D.—358/Bom/75.

—B—

Bagga, J.—352/Bom/75.

Balan, A.N.—207/Mas/75.

Barnagore Jute Factory Company, Ltd., The.—2403/Cal/75.

## Name and Application No.

## B—(Contd.)

Bayer Aktiengesellschaft.—2340/Cal/75.  
 BHC Brown, Boveri & Company Ltd.—2311/Cal/75, 2347/Cal/75.  
 Becker, O.A. (Dr.).—2420/Cal/75.  
 Bhargava, R. K.—2367/Cal/75.  
 Bhatia, K. B.—382/Bom/75.  
 Bhoot, H. S.—383/Bom/75.  
 Biswas, B. K.—2288/Cal/75.  
 Bombay Textile Research Association, The.—353/Bom/75.  
 Braunschweigische Maschinenbauanstalt.—2363/Cal/75.  
 Bridgestone Tire Company Ltd.—2375/Cal/75.  
 British Steel Corpn.—2381/Cal/75.  
 Bunker Ramo Corpn.—2289/Cal/75, 2357/Cal/75.

## —C—

Chander, J.—2398/Cal/75, 2399/Cal/75  
 Chatterji, A. K.—2346/Cal/75.  
 Chavan, S. D.—387/Bom/75.  
 Chemie Linz Aktiengesellschaft.—2305/Cal/75, 2306/Cal/75.  
 Chowdhary, D. P.—2338/Cal/75, 2379/Cal/75, 2380/Cal/75, 2400/Cal/75 and 2401/Cal/75.  
 Ciba-Geigy AG.—2328/Cal/75.  
 Ciba-Geigy of India Ltd.—366/Bom/75, 367/Bom/75.  
 Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.—2295/Cal/75.  
 Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.—2339/Cal/75, 2383/Cal/75, 2389/Cal/75, 2390/Cal/75 and 2391/Cal/75.

## —D—

Dalmia Institute of Scientific & Industrial Research.—2392/Cal/75.  
 Dana Corpn.—2373/Cal/75.  
 Das, J. N.—2316/Cal/75.  
 Dass, S.—2369/Cal/75.  
 Devi, A.V.J. (Mrs.).—194/Mas/75.  
 Director, All Indian Institute of Medical Sciences, The.—2371/Cal/75.  
 Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, The.—2292/Cal/75.  
 Dr. C. Otto & Comp. GMBH.—2343/Cal/75.  
 Dr. Med. Vet. Ludwig Simmet.—2412/Cal/75.  
 Dutt, S.—2369/Cal/75.  
 Dynamit Nobel Aktiengesellschaft.—2309/Cal/75 and 2427/Cal/75.

## —E—

East Anglia Plastics (India) Ltd.—2307/Cal/75.  
 Egesult Izzolampa Es Villamossagi RT.—2287/Cal/75.  
 Elkem-Spigerverket A/S.—2361/Cal/75.  
 Erande, E.V. (Miss).—376/Bom/75 and 377/Bom/75.

## Name and Application No.

## E (Contd.)

Estebanell, J. B.—2327/Cal/75.  
 Eszakmagyarorszag Vegyimuvek and Novenyvedelmi Kutato Intezet.—2323/Cal/75.  
 Ethicon, Inc.—2397/Cal/75.

## —F—

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., The.—2300/Cal/75.  
 Fives-Cail Babcock.—2408/Cal/75.

## —G—

Gaikwad, S. R.—376/Bom/75, 377/Bom/75.  
 Gandhi, M. C.—356/Bom/75.  
 G.D. Societa' Per Azioni.—2337/Cal/75, 2429/Cal/75, 2430/Cal/75, 2431/Cal/75, 2432/Cal/75 and 2433/Cal/75.  
 General Electric Co. 2302/Cal/75 and 2353/Cal/75.  
 General Electric Company Ltd., The.—2385/Cal/75  
 George, T.P.—213/Mas/75.  
 Ghosale, K.B.—360/Bom/75.  
 Giraud, G.—2299/Cal/75.  
 Golwalkar, K.R.—358/Bom/75.  
 Govind, M.P.—199/Mas/75, 200/Mas/75.  
 Grain Processing Corpn.—2405/Cal/75.  
 Gruppo Lepetit S.p.A.—2428/Cal/75.  
 Gupta, H. N.—2382/Cal/75.

## —H—

Hecke, F.V.—2370/Cal/75.  
 Hindustan Lever Ltd.—372/Bom/75 and 373/Bom/75.  
 Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft.—2359/Cal/75.  
 Hollandse Signaalapparaten B.V.—2330/Cal/75.  
 Hooker Chemical Corpn.—2418/Cal/75, 2421/Cal/75, 2422/Cal/75 and 2423/Cal/75.  
 Hooker Chemicals & Plastics Corpn.—2329/Cal/75.

## —I—

Illinois Tool Works Inc.—2404/Cal/75.  
 Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.—2304/Cal/75.  
 Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Director, The.—2292/Cal/75.  
 Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.—2303/Cal/75.  
 Indian Explosives Ltd.—2388/Cal/75.  
 Indian Institute of Technology.—2314/Cal/75.  
 Indian Oxygen Ltd.—2313/Cal/75.  
 Interconnect Planning Corp.—2387/Cal/75.  
 International Standard Electric Corpn.—2312/Cal/75 and 2355/Cal/75.  
 Ipe Ipe, P.—205/Mas/75.  
 Ireco Chemicals.—2351/Cal/75.  
 I.S.F. S.P.A.—2293/Cal/75.



—J—

## Name and Application No.

Jet Research Center. Inc.—2321/Cal/75.  
 John Weyth & Brother Ltd.—2415/Cal/75, 2416/Cal/75.  
 Joshua, V.—215/Mas/75.

—K—

Kalya (French National) Acroe electronica.—202/Mas/75.  
 Khatavkar, S.W. (Mrs.).—355/Bom/75.  
 Krishnamurthy, M.R. (Dr.).—212/Mas/75.  
 Kulkarni, V.M.—195/Mas/75.  
 Kumaran, K.K.S. (Cap.).—214/Mas/75.  
 Kuppachary, A.—209/Mas/75.

—L—

Lall, R.—2291/Cal/75.  
 Langrenay, F.—2331/Cal/75.  
 Larsen, O.J.F.—2414/Cal/75.  
 Larsen & Toubro Ltd.—378/Bom/75, 384/Bom/75.  
 Lee, Y.H.—2424/Cal/75, 2425/Cal/75, 2426/Cal/75.  
 Linde Aktiengesellschaft.—2284/Cal/75.  
 Lucas Electrical Company Ltd., The.—2320/Cal/75.  
 Lucas Industries Ltd.—2386/Cal/75.

—M—

Magnesp Corpn.—2285/Cal/75.  
 Magnesium Elektron Ltd.—2365/Cal/75, 2366/Cal/75,  
 2376/Cal/75.

Mahle GMBH.—2358/Cal/75.  
 Massachusetts General Hospital.—2319/Cal/75.  
 Mathreja, G.L.—374/Bom/75.  
 Maudave, C.F.H.D.—2336/Cal/75.  
 Mefina S.A.—2318/Cal/75.  
 Mcneil Laboratories, Inc.—2354/Cal/75.  
 Metal Box Ltd.—2315/Cal/75.  
 Metallgesellschaft A.G.—2310/Cal/75.  
 Miles Laboratories, Inc.—2417/Cal/75.  
 Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, Inc.—2374/Cal/75.  
 Mononen, S.N.—2308/Cal/75.  
 Murly, N.—206/Mas/75.

—N—

Nath, V.—361/Bom/75.  
 National Acceptance Co. of America.—2350/Cal/75.

—O—

Orissa Cement Ltd.—2378/Cal/75.

—P—

## Name and Application No.

Panday, M.S.—386/Bom/75.  
 Pantulu, M.V.—2368/Cal/75.  
 Parimelalagan R.—212/Mas/75.  
 Phatak, D.R.—375/Bom/75.  
 Philip Morris, Inc.—2409/Cal/75.  
 Pillai, R.S.—201/Mas/75.  
 Portex Electric Controls.—2406/Cal/75.  
 Project Services Organisation.—379/Bom/75, 380/Bom/75.  
 PWA Papierwerke Waldhof-Aschaffenburg Aktiengesellschaft.—2301/Cal/75.

—R—

Ramaiah, N.A.—2382/Cal/75.  
 Raman, N.S.I.K.—208/Mas/75.  
 Raman Research Institute.—196/Mas/75, 197/Mas/75,  
 198/Mas/75.  
 Rane, G.P.—368/Bom/75, 387/Bom/75.  
 Rao, E.G.—211/Mas/75.  
 Rao, M.K.—210/Mas/75.  
 Rathl Industrial Equipment Co. Pvt. Ltd.—363/Bom/75.  
 Ratiopharma Anstalt.—2413/Cal/75.  
 Ray, N.B.—2314/Cal/75.  
 Rhone-Poulenc Industries.—2294/Cal/75.  
 Rohm and Haas Co.—2298/Cal/75.  
 Ruti-Te Strake B.V.—2344/Cal/75, 2345/Cal/75, 2384/  
 Cal/75, 2418/Cal/75, 2436/Cal/76.

—S—

Salvino, S.—2286/Cal/75.  
 Sandoz Ltd.—2348/Cal/75.  
 Saxena, P.C.—376/Bom/75, 377/Bom/75.  
 Schering Aktiengesellschaft.—2402/Cal/75.  
 Shukla, R.P.—2382/Cal/75.  
 Siemens Aktiengesellschaft.—2360/Cal/75.  
 Simmet, Dr. Med. Vet. L.—2412/Cal/75.  
 Singha, B.K.—2326/Cal/75.  
 Singh, S.—2341/Cal/75.  
 Sinniah, N.S.V.—204/Mas/75.  
 Sir Padampat Research Centre (A division of J.K. synthetics Ltd.) 2297/Cal/75.  
 Societa Italiana Resine S.I.R. S.p.A.—2349/Cal/75,  
 2356/Cal/75.  
 Societe Toulousaine De Produits Chimiques, "Tolochimie".  
 —2362/Cal/75.  
 Stahlecker, F.—385/Bom/75.  
 Stahlecker, H.—385/Bom/75.  
 Standards Mills Co., Ltd., The.—354/Bom/75, 362/Bom/75.  
 Standard Oil Co.—2332/Cal/75, 2333/Cal/75.

## S—(Contd.)

## U—(Contd.)

## Name and Application No.

Standard Oil Co., The.—2334/Cal/75, 2377/Cal/75.  
Subbiah, M.—212/Mas/75.  
Sumitomo Chemical Company, Ltd.—2324/Cal/75.

## —T—

Tasgaonkar, G.S.—359/Bom/75 and 375/Bom/75.  
Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company Ltd.—2410/  
Cal/75.  
Tecosa S.A.—2283/Cal/75.  
Texaco Development Corp.—2342/Cal/75.  
Texmaco Ltd.—2437/Cal/75.  
Tilak, D.G.—351/Bom/75.  
Tokyo Engineering Co., Ltd.—2352/Cal/75.  
Tytgath, M.G.—2372/Cal/75.

## —U—

Union Carbide Corp.—2393/Cal/75, 2394/Cal/75, 2395/  
Cal/75, 2396/Cal/75.

## Name and Application No.

Unisystems Pvt. Ltd.—2290/Cal/75.  
United States Energy Research and Development Admini-  
stration.—2364/Cal/75.  
UOP Inc.—2435/Cal/75.

## —V—

Vacuum Plant and Instruments Manufacturing Company  
Private Ltd.—364/Bom/75, 370/Bom/75, 371/Bom/75.  
Viozat, A.—193/Mas/75, 203/Mas/75.

## —W—

Wabco Westinghouse, S.p.A.—2434/Cal/75.  
Watve, V.S.—369/Bom/75.  
Westinghouse Brake and Signal Company Ltd.—2322/  
Cal/75.  
Westinghouse Electric Corp.—2407/Cal/75.

S. VEDARAMAN,  
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Designs and Trade Marks.